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REPORT
ON
NATIVE PAPERS IN BENGAL
FOR THE
Week ending the 8th September 1906.

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I.—Foreign Politics.

THE Shah of Persia, says the *Hitvarta* [Calcutta] of the 2nd September, has introduced constitutional government in his country. The British Government, on the other hand, have maintained despotism in this country. What a contrast?

A contrast.

HITVARTA, Sep. 2nd, 1906.

II.—Home Administration.

(*a*)—*Police.*

2. The *Dacca Prakas* [Dacca] of the 26th August mentions a case of grain-riot at Baidya's bazar *hât* on the 22nd August last, and in this connexion calls upon Government immediately to interfere with a view to prevent unjust oppression by the traders, if it wishes to avoid the outbreak of terrible lawlessness in the country.

A grain-riot in Dacca.

DACCA PRAKAS, Aug. 26th, 1906.

3. The *Suhrid* [Noakhali] of the 28th August hints vaguely at the prepetration of illegalities by Rajani Kanta Chanda, Head-Constable of the Sudharam thana, and calls for his transfer from his present station, where he has been serving for almost ten years continuously.

An allegation against a police constable.

SUHRID, Aug. 28th, 1906.

4. A correspondent of the *Sri Sri Vishnu Priya-o-Ananda Bazar Patrika* [Calcutta] of the 30th August says that for some months past the chaukidars and daffadars of some of the villages of the Saspur Union within the Vishnupur subdivision of the Bankura district have ceased to go on rounds at night. The village panchayets, the Sub-Inspector of the Indas thana, and the Subdivisional Officer have, one after another, been approached by the villagers in this connexion, but to no effect. The chaukidars work on hire during daytime, and never stir out of home during night. The villagers have no authority over them and are consequently disregarded. The panchayets also are not cared for by the chaukidars. The panchayets have petitioned the Subdivisional Officer in this matter more than once, viz., on the 26th May, 28th June, 1st July, 13th July and 2nd August 1906; but to no effect.

A chaukidari complaint.

SRI SRI VISHNU PRIYA-O-ANANDA BAZAR PATRIKA, Aug. 30th, 1906.

5. The same paper says:—

We are yet unable to make out whether there is any truth at the bottom of the kidnapping scare in Calcutta. The public panic has abated. Had the police been able to gauge the public feeling and made arrangements for increasing the number of *paharawallas* in the town in proper time, people would not have been frightened out of their wits and taken the law into their own hands.

The kidnapping scare in Calcutta and the police.

SRI SRI VISHNU PRIYA-O-ANANDA BAZAR PATRIKA.

6. The *Jyoti* [Chittagong] of the 30th August says that for many years past the Kankars of Chikdai under the Raujan thana in the Chittagong district have been committing all sorts of oppression on the people of the locality, and have always successfully evaded the grasp of the police. Recently the Sub-Inspector of the Raujan thana arrested two of their leaders named Umed Ali and Alep Khan, but they have escaped from the lock-up. The authorities should lose no time in taking vigorous steps to suppress the *budmashes*.

A criminal tribe in Chittagong.

JYOTI, Aug. 30th, 1906.

7. The *Mihir-o-Sudhakar* [Calcutta] of the 31st August commends to the notice of Government the expediency of amalgamating the two existing chaukidari unions of Haidarpur and Tangalpur in the Baduria thana in the Basirhat subdivision. It appears that the former union, with 66 homesteads to guard, keeps 10 chaukidars at a cost of Rs. 777-8 per annum. This is regarded as a great hardship.

Suggested amalgamation of two chaukidari unions in Basirhat.

MIHIR-O-SUDHAKAR Aug. 31st, 1906.

8. The *Dacca Prakas* [Dacca] of the 2nd September says that on the 28th August last, some 25 people, armed and in disguise, came by a boat to the house of Babu Srinath Pait in the Sekharnagar village near Vikrampur in the Dacca district, and entered into it in quest of plunder. They tried to carry away an iron chest, but the boat on which it was taken sank, and

A case of dacoity in the Dacca district.

DACCA PRAKAS, Sep. 2nd, 1906.

the dacoits had to go away empty-handed. The dacoits had guns with them, which they fired at the villagers who were coming to the scene of occurrence. Great panic prevails in the locality of Vikrampur. The attention of the District Magistrate is drawn to the matter.

SANDHYA. Sept. 3rd, 1906.

An alleged case of a Bengali lad being shot by a *feringhi*.

9. The *Sandhya* [Calcutta] of the 3rd September writes that Ashu, the seventeen-year old son of Bhushan Sarkar, of Teghriapara in Nadia, was out with some other lads in a field, reaping corn. While so engaged, they were singing also, which annoyed a *feringhi* who had quarters hard by. On the boys refusing to stop their singing, Ashu was shot at, and two other boys grievously assaulted by the *feringhi*. The police *daroga* was immediately informed of the occurrence, but he did not visit the scene of the incident or take the lad's dying deposition.

DAILY HITAVADI, Sept. 4th, 1906.

A grain-riot at Kharda.

10. The *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 4th September reports the occurrence of a grain-riot at the bazar at Kharda near Calcutta on the 2nd September last, and, in commenting on it, remarks strongly on the inability of the local police to protect the property of the people, who are denied the assistance of fire-arms to defend their own.

(b)—Working of the Courts.

SOLTAN, Aug. 31st, 1906.

A Musalman High Court Judge at Calcutta.

11. The *Soltan* [Calcutta] of the 31st August urges the Musalman community strongly to agitate to get a Musalman as successor to Sir Chandra Madhav Ghose on his retirement in November next.

MIHIR-O-SUDHAKAR, Aug. 31st, 1906.

A Musalman High Court Judge at Calcutta.

12. The *Mihir-o-Sudhakar* [Calcutta] of the 31st August suggests the appointment of a Musalman to succeed Sir Chandra Madhav Ghose when he retires in November next, and mentions the names of Mr. Abdur Rahim and Maulvi Shams-ul-Huda in this connexion.

SANDHYA, Sept. 1st, 1906.

The acquittal of Wood, the accused in a case of outrage on a female at Khargpur.

13. With reference to the recent trial of the Eurasian Wood, who was accused of having violated a Madrasee girl named Suja at Khargpur, the *Sandhya* [Calcutta] of the 1st September writes that as soon as one of the two assessors had given his opinion of Wood's guilt as doubtful, Mr. Ransome, the trying Judge, without taking any time to think out his judgment and ignoring the opinion of the other assessor, which was in favour of Wood's guilt, acquitted Wood immediately and almost with eagerness. Let the reader judge from this how little is the value set on female chastity in the *feringhi* courts of justice. A short time ago, Carroll similarly succeeded in easily getting off after having committed a similar offence against Haripriya. Is this the way to put a stop to outrages of this nature at Khargpur? Mr. Ransome's decision has struck Khargpur people dumb.

HINDI BANGAVASI, Sept. 3rd, 1906.

An illegality.

14. The *Hindi Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 3rd September learns that the Subdivisional Officer of Dumka induces the parties having a case in his court to appoint his own choice, and draws the attention of the pleaders and mukhtars of authorities to the scandal.

(c)—Jails.

DAILY HITAVADI, Sept. 3rd, 1906.

The new Government Resolution on jail industries.

15. With reference to the recently published Resolution of the Government of India on jail industries, the *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 3rd September writes that it is glad that Government has not ignored the petition from the artizans of the United Provinces for protection from the unfair competition of prison industries, and concludes by expressing the opinion that the new arrangements sanctioned by Government will prove in a great degree beneficial to those artizans.

(d)—Education.

16. The *Dacca Prakas* [Dacca] of the 26th August publishes a communicated article, in which the following complaints are made in regard to the working of the Education Department of Eastern Bengal and Assam:— DACCA PRAKAS. Aug. 26th, 1906.

The Education Department of Eastern Bengal and Assam.

(1) Mr. Sharp, the Director of Public Instruction, is an officer brought in from the Central Provinces, and consequently without any knowledge of Bengali and Assamese, the vernacular of the Province, or of the system of education prevailing in it.

(2) The Personal Assistant to the Director of Public Instruction is a man without any previous experience in the Education Department. He was formerly a clerk in a Collectorate and has no University degree.

(3) Promotion in the Department hitherto used to be regulated by an individual's place in a general list of all the officers of the Department. The following are instances where, however, promotion has meant supersession of the claims of many deserving officers:—(*a*) A clerk in the Dacca Survey School has been given a lift from Rs. 25 to Rs. 35. (*b*) Babu Natendra Kisor Chakravarti, a clerk in the office of the Deputy Inspector of Schools at Mymensingh on Rs. 20, has been appointed clerk at the Barisal Zilla School on Rs. 25. (*c*) Babu Pitambar Nath, a passed student of the Dacca Normal School, has been appointed on an initial pay of Rs. 20, whereas the usual commencing pay in such cases is Rs. 15 only.

(4) Three Musalman Assistant Sub-Inspectors of Schools under the District Boards who had been attending the Dacca Training School had to go home on leave. The leave was granted by the Head-Master. While at home they obtained an extension of leave for two days by wire. Mr. Sharp, on coming to know of this incident, suspended the three officers, not knowing that he had no authority to punish employés of the District Board.

17. *Al Punch* [Bankipore] of the 30th August ridicules the idea of a women's college in Bihar, and specially the appointment of a European Lady Superintendent, humorously pointing out that should the women of this country become educated, they would give birth to accomplished children only, although their fathers might remain as stupid as ever. AL PUNCH, Aug. 30th, 1906.

A women's college.

18. The *Roznama-i-Mukaddas Hablul Mateen* [Calcutta] of the 31st August regrets that the name of Colonel Phillott should not have been included in the Board of Studies', list of Examiners and the Syndicate of the Calcutta University, although his predecessar, Colonel Jarrett, was a member of all these, and draws the attention of the Education Department of Bengal to the omission. ROZNAMA-I-MUKADDAS HABLUL MATEEN. Aug. 31st, 1906.

Colonel Phillott and the Calcutta University.

(e)—Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration.

19. The *Tripura Hitaishi* [Comilla] of the 28th August publishes the following in English:— TRIPURA HITAISHI. Aug. 28th, 1906.

The insanitary condition of Comilla.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "TRIPURA HITAISHI," COMILLA.

DEAR SIR,

I do not know whether you have noticed how the town of Comilla, which was till recently famous as one of the healthiest stations in East Bengal, has been fast deteriorating in point of healthiness. Cases of malarial fever, dysentery and diarrhœa are now most frequent, and are not confined to any particular season of the year, nor to any particular quarter of the town. As far as I know, cases of fever which are all of a malarial type have increased in an alarming degree; and it behoves all well-wishers of the town to invite the attention of the authorities to take prompt action towards improving its sanitary condition before it should be too late. The last census shows that the population of the town has increased by nearly 50 per cent. in the course of the last decade. Old residents will tell you how there has been a perceptible increase in the pest of mosquitoes in Comilla, which was at

one time nearly free from it, and people could go to sleep throughout the year without the necessity of hanging a mosquito curtain. This is one proof of the increased filthiness of the town. The condition of the drains of the town requires, I think, a searching inquiry. Many drains and natural outlets for water have of late been blocked by new dwelling-houses that have sprung up in all parts of the town. In some cases drains have been blocked by injudicious placing of *pucca* latrines on them, which should never have been allowed. But the most crying need of the town is a regular and connected system of drainage, of which projects have from time to time been put forward but never accomplished owing to the usual plea—"want of funds." I think this matter of drainage can no longer be delayed with safety. Then there is the standing reproach of the *mehthar* difficulty of the Municipality for daily clearance of the latrines. These are some of the points to which immediate attention should be given.

Yours truly,

B.

CHARU MIHIR, Aug. 28th, 1906.

Plague in the Mymensingh district.

20. A correspondent of the *Charu Mihir* [Mymensingh] of the 28th August says that plague is still raging in the neighbourhood of Bajitpur within the Kishorganj subdivision of the Mymensingh district. The infection has spread to the Banu village. The Deputy Sanitary Commissioner has been working hard for a month for the suppression of the disease, but to no effect. In Maitpur people did not act according to his instructions; consequently the disease has remained unsuppressed.

BIRBHUM VARTA, Sept. 1st, 1906.

Cholera amongst cattle in Pabna.

21. The *Birbhum Varta* [Birbhum] of the 1st September draws attention to an outbreak of cholera amongst cattle in the village of Pratappur in Pabna.

NIHAR, Sept. 4th, 1906.

Cattle-disease in Contai.

22. The *Nihar* [Contai] of the 4th September speaks of the urgent necessity of some veterinary doctors being deputed to the Contai subdivision, where, since the month of *Aghrayan* last, a large number of cattle have died of a disease of the hoofs, known as *khura*, and where, more recently, another form of disease has appeared among them which proves fatal in almost all cases of attack, and the leading symptoms of which are much like those of cholera.

(g)—*Railways and Communications, including Canals and Irrigation.*

NADIA, Aug. 25th, 1906.

A railway complaint.

23. The *Nadia* [Krishnagar] of the 25th August speaks of the hardship which is being caused by the action of the authorities of the Krishnagar railway station in not permitting hackney carriages to approach the station to drop their passengers.

JASOHAR, Aug. 29th, 1906.

The Rivers Steam Navigation Company's steamer service.

24. A correspondent communicates to the *Jasohar* [Jessore] of the 29th August the following accounts of incidents which are said to have taken place on the Kalia, Boalmari and Magura feeder lines of the Rivers Steam Navigation Company's steamer service :—

(1) In the month of *Sravan* last, the wife of the Sub-Registrar of Lakshmipasa and the fifteen-year old daughter-in-law of a Chatterji Babu of Kundsi were travelling on board the *Pirozpur* on the Kalia line, behind the protection of screens. After the steamer had left Dighlia Ghat, a *khalasi* on board, whose name is not known, began pulling the Sub-Registrar's wife by the hand, mistaking her for the young daughter-in-law before mentioned. The old Sub-Registrar has pardoned the *khalasi*.

(2) In the same month of *Sravan*, a *khalasi* was caught in the act of stealing a coat and a cloth and a number of mangoes belonging to one Babu Upendro Nath Banerji of Lakshmipasa, who had fallen half-asleep at the time. The man was let off after a severe chastisement and the payment of a fine of Rs. 5.

(3) On the 15th, 16th and 17th August last, the steamer *Sylvio* of the Khulna-Lakshmipasa service was detained at the Sub-Agent's ghat at Lakshmipasa, to the great inconvenience of passengers, because 10 packages of rice out of 100 had been stolen on board.

(4) A Mukharji Babu of Sarulia on boarding the *Damdim* at Khulna with his young sister was, soon after, accosted by the steamer clerk thus:—

Q.—Is this [*pointing at her*] lady travelling under your escort?

A.—Yes.

CLERK: Why have you kept her in such an exposed place? Bring her into the cabin.

A.—I am too poor to afford cabin fare.

CLERK: Here you are [*putting two rupees into his hand*]. You will not have to pay the money.

MUKHARJI BABU [*throwing away the coins*]: I won't take the money.

The clerk thereupon thrust the rupees into the hands of the sister and began pulling her with "Come, please come into the cabin." An old Musalman, who happened to be near by, now raised an alarm, which brought one Nil Kanto Mitra of Narail to the rescue. The clerk and a *khalasi* who was with him got a severe beating. This incident occurred in the month of *Sravan* last.

(3) The wife of a gentleman of the village of Maynagram, near Nadiar Chand Ghat station, on the Khulna-Boalmari line, who was on her way to Jessore on board the *Gharo*, accompanied by her husband and her ten-year old son, was sought to be violated by a *khalasi* while she was asleep.

The incident at the railway workshop at Jamalpur.

25. The following is a summary of the facts about the recent incident at the railway workshop at Jamalpur as given by the *Sandhya* [Calcutta] of the 30th August :— SANDHYA, Aug. 30th, 1906,

The District Magistrate and the Divisional Commissioner are both present in person at Jamalpur armed with regulation *lathis*. The local railway volunteers and the police are parading the streets. The shops and offices are closed. A sitting of the Railway Union was going to be held. The railway employés wished to attend this meeting, that is why they were shot at. An excitement naturally resulted. They were coming out after having finished their day's work. Their officers had no business and no authority to keep them confined inside the workshop. Six cases of wound caused by shot have come to light, of which two are very serious ones. And two other wounded men are missing. Warned in advance that the *feringhi* employés on the line wished to bring about a riot, the Railway Union issued orders to the 41,000 native employés who acknowledge their authority, under no circumstances to commit a breach of the peace. This order of their leaders the men obeyed to the very letter. On Tuesday morning, 100 men went in to work, while 13,000 remained outside the workshop. In an interview with the Loco. Superintendent the men wanted to know why Macmillan and other *feringhis* had shot at them. The Loco. Superintendent tried to appease them by saying that Macmillan had been dismissed. The men thereupon requested that Macmillan and the gate-keeper be handed over to them. At 10 o'clock a cooly somehow managed to ring the calling-bell, whereupon the coolies and the Babus who were inside the workshop all came out. The Babus were told to return to their work, but for fear of the coolies they dared not do so.

The suggestion about overtime work has been made only to prevent the coolies from joining the Railway Union. The following circular by Mr. Douglas exposes all the trickery of the *feringhis*:—

CIRCULAR No. 295.

East Indian Railway.

I have come to know that certain employés of the Company, forgetting their duty to their employers and with the object of producing disorganisation in the working of the Railway, are trying to create discontent among the other employés. I cannot afford to tolerate conduct of this kind. You or any departmental officer under you, will therefore, when you obtain any proof of any kind of misconduct on the part of a railway employé, serve him with a notice of dismissal and report to me accordingly.

The Jamalpur affair.

26. Referring to the incidents at Jamalpur, the *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 30th August wants to know why the European railway servants who shot at the native workmen as if they were cats and dogs, have not been arrested by the police. SANJIVANI, Aug. 30th, 1906.

BHARAT MITRA, Sept. 1st, 1906

The Jamalpur disturbances.

27. The *Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 1st September contains a long description of the late disturbances at the Jamalpur workshop, and attributes them to the refusal of the Manager of the workshop to permit the labourers to attend a meeting called for the purpose of establishing a labourers' union.

HITVARTA, Sept. 2nd, 1906.

The Jamalpur disturbances.

28. The *Hitvarta* [Calcutta] of the 2nd September and the *Hindi Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 3rd idem publish similar accounts.

HOWRAH HITAISHI, Sept. 1st, 1906.

The incidents at the railway workshop at Jamalpur.

29. The *Howrah Hitaishi* [Howrah] of the 1st September has an article with the following headlines:—

A terrible outrage at Jamalpur.—Lawlessness under British rule.—Numerous native railway employés wounded by shots fired by Europeans.

In the concluding portion of this article expression is given to the opinion that there is little to be hoped for in the way of redress against the European offenders in this case from the action of the police and the law courts, and the people are therefore counselled to look to their own efforts for self-protection and for the prevention in future of outrages of this nature.

SANDHYA, Sept. 3rd, 1906.

Incidents at the railway workshop at Jamalpur.

30. The *Sandhya* [Calcutta] of the 3rd September writes that an attempt is being made to throw the entire responsibility for the late incidents at Jamalpur upon the shoulders of the unfortunate coolies. There is a rumour afloat there that the two men who are missing, were killed and their corpses burnt up inside the workshop.

JYOTI, Aug. 30th, 1906.

Want of railway waggons for carrying rice in Dacca and other places.

31. The *Jyoti* [Chittagong] of the 30th August says that in Dacca and other places people cannot purchase large quantities of rice for want of railway waggons to carry them. On the other hand, it is rumoured that large numbers of empty waggons are daily sent to Chandpur for carrying jute. However that may be, the Agent and the Traffic Manager of the local railway are requested to remove all inconvenience of the public in this connexion.

DAILY HITAVADI, Aug. 31st, 1906.

Bengalis in the Goods Department at the Howrah railway station.

32. The *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 31st August states on the authority of a correspondent that the management of the East Indian Railway have decided to open a training class, under the supervision of Mr. Fling, the retired Goods Superintendent, at the Howrah station to train apprentices for employment in the Goods Department at Howrah, and that these apprentices are only to be *feringhis* and Musalmans and that Bengali Hindus are not to be admitted. Commenting on this piece of information, the paper writes that the more the doors to service are closed to Bengalis, the more will they learn self-reliance. But why do Europeans fear Bengalis so much?

SANDHYA, Sept. 1st, 1906.

A railway complaint.

33. A correspondent writes to the *Sandhya* [Calcutta] of the 1st September to allege that on the 25th August last, he and three companions, finding the booking-clerk at Belur station absent from his post of duty, travelled from that station to Bally by the 5-19 evening local, without tickets, after having taken the precaution to inform the guard of the train accordingly; and that notwithstanding, on arrival at Bally, the guard threatened to make them over to the police, and the Station Master at Bally, a Madrassee, demanded the payment of 10 annas if he was to let them off; and that, finally, it was only the interference of some gentlemen present at the station that saved them from further unlawful harassment.

HOWRAH HITAISHI, Sept. 1st, 1906.

A railway collision.

34. The *Howrah Hitaishi* [Howrah] of the 1st September reports the occurrence of a collision on the Howrah-Amta Light Railway on the 28th August between a goods train and another train which carried a number of European railway employés and a few native coolies, about a mile off Makarda station. The cases of injury resulting have been numerous, including one of a serious nature.

35. The *Purulia Darpan* [Purulia] of the 3rd September speaks of the inconvenience which is felt by the travelling public in consequence of the absence of platforms and of waiting accommodation in most of the new and three or four-year old stations on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway. Special reference in this connexion is made to the cases of the two stations Murutia and Muruddi, in the former of which the waiting accommodation which is provided is unsuitable and in the latter there is an entire absence of any such accommodation, as also of any adequate lights at night.

PURULIA DARPAN, Sept. 3rd, 1906.

A railway complaint.

(h)—General.

36. The *Barisal Hitaishi* [Barisal] of the 26th August refers to a rumour that Mr. Emerson, the local District Magistrate, lately wrote to the Nawab of Shaistabad inquiring if he had in any practical way assisted or encouraged the reception of Babu Surendra Nath Banerji on the occasion of the latter's visit to Barisal in connexion with the annual meeting of the *Swades Bandhav Sammilani* and, in commenting on it, remarks that this is illiberal and unsympathetic conduct, quite unworthy of the dignified office which Mr. Emerson holds. From what the public already know of that officer's nature, they have little cause to be sceptical about the truth of this rumour. How long more will mean-minded officials like him continue to disgrace British rule in this country?

BARISAL HITAISHI, Aug. 26th, 1906.

An allegation against Mr. Emerson of Barisal.

37. The *Medini Bandhav* [Midnapore] of the 29th August writes that figures relating to the price of rice in different parts of Midnapore published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 22nd August last can be taken as correct if only the *seer* is taken at 40 *tolas* instead of at 80.

MEDINI BANDHAV, Aug. 29th, 1906.

Prices of rice in Midnapore.

38. The *Sri Sri Vishnu Priya-o-Ananda Bazar Patrika* [Calcutta] of the 30th August says that in a meeting of the Bengal Landholders' Association, held on the 26th idem, it was decided not to present any addresses to Mr. Hare in Eastern Bengal. But people are at liberty to show their respect to His Honour personally. It is hoped that he will not misunderstand the people of the country in this matter. He is everywhere loved and respected. It is only because the Bengalis are not prepared to do anything that may go to support the partition of the province that they consider it improper on their part to welcome the Lieutenant-Governor of Eastern Bengal and Assam with addresses.

SRI SRI VISHNU PRIYA-O-ANANDA BAZAR PATRIKA, Aug. 30th, 1906.

The question of presenting addresses to Mr. Hare.

39. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 31st August says that, considering that the present scale of pay of petty clerks in Government service, receiving salaries below Rs. 60 per mensem, was fixed when food-grains were much cheaper than what they are now, a revision of it has become urgently necessary. It is rumoured that a proposal to increase the salaries of clerks serving in offices under the Government of India is under the consideration of that Government. It is requested that the matter may be expedited, because distress has become very severe among the poor clerks.

HITAVADI, Aug. 31st, 1906.

The question of increasing the salaries of Government clerks.

40. The *Howrah Hitaishi* [Howrah] of the 1st September advocates the granting of special allowances to poorly-paid employés in offices, courts, schools, etc., both official and unofficial, in view of the high prices of food-grains now prevailing.

HOWRAH HITAISHI, Sept. 1st, 1906.

The grain compensation allowance.

41. The *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 4th September commends to the notice of the authorities concerned the desirability of granting an allowance to the poorer-paid clerks in the Government offices at Calcutta and elsewhere in view of the high prices of rice now prevailing.

DAILY HITAVADI, Sept. 4th, 1906.

Government clerks and the present high price of rice.

42. In answering the charge of frequent changes in the Lieutenant-Governorship of Bengal brought against Government by the *Amrita Bazar Patrika*, *Al Punch* [Bankipore] of the 30th August explains the circumstances necessitating the changes that have just taken place, but agrees with that paper in considering

AL PUNCH, Aug. 30th, 1906.

Too heavy a burden.

the burden imposed on the starving people of Bengal and Bihar in the shape of salaries and allowances to two Governors at one and the same time as too heavy for them to bear.

AL PUNCH.

A grievance.

43. The same paper, while acknowledging the efforts of the Post Office to introduce from time to time measures beneficial to the public, draws the attention of the Postal Department to the great inconvenience caused to the people on account of a double postage on *bearing* covers, and says if the Department really wants its services to be acknowledged by *Al Punch*, it should at once reduce its rate on bearing covers to the amount charged on paid letters.

BHARAT MITRA, Sept. 1st, 1906.

A new telegraph office.

44. The *Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 1st September notices the opening of a third-class telegraph office at the Barabazar Post Office, but considers that the working hours of such an office would hardly answer the purpose. In order, therefore, that the telegraph office may be really useful in a commercial quarter like Barabazar, it should at least be raised to the second class.

SANJIVANI, Aug. 30th, 1906.

"Where are the rulers now?"

45. The *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 30th August writes as follows:—

Governments exist for the protection of the governed. But where are the rulers now, when people are going to die of starvation? Sir B. Fuller said that there was no famine in the province. Will Mr. Hare say the same thing or save the people's lives by freely spending public money? In the last week we have received more than one hundred reports of famine from Eastern Bengal. The whole country has been flooded. The supply of rice in the market is very limited. Consequently, the price of rice has risen enormously, and people are being obliged to go without food. Even rich people are taking to flour instead of rice.

SANJIVANI.

Sir B. Fuller at Goalundo.

46. At Goalundo, the same paper says, Sir B. Fuller told a Musalman audience that the time had come when they could no longer remain silent and expect full justice from the Government. The *Civil and Military Gazette* says that such words have raised conflagrations in the country before this. Sir Bampfylde has left the country, but he has sown seeds of dissension between its Hindu and Musalman inhabitants. He wanted to see both of them weakened by mutual quarrels. Already a number of Musalmans, failing to understand the real motive of Sir Bampfylde, have begun to quarrel with their Hindu fellow-countrymen. Sir Bampfylde has always lain the charge of sedition at the door of Hindus. But he has himself advised the Musalmans not to trust the Government but to agitate against it. Does he not deserve punishment from the Government?

BANGAVASI, Sept. 1st, 1906.

Sir B. Fuller at Goalundo.

47. The *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 1st September says that when leaving Eastern Bengal the mischievously disposed Sir B. Fuller made a very dangerous speech to a Musalman audience at Goalundo. He told them that the time had come when they could no longer remain silent and look up to Government alone for justice. This was a plain hint to the Musalmans to make the country ring with their agitation and activity and not to go to Government for justice.

BASUMATI, Sept. 1st, 1906.

Sir B. Fuller's speech at Goalundo.

48. The *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 1st September says:—

It appears that loss of service has deprived Sir B. Fuller of his senses. The *Englishman* reports that at Goalundo he said to his Musalman *protégés* that "there was perhaps as much education among the Muhammadans as among the Hindus" and that "Government had all along been doing an injustice to the Musalmans by not giving them a larger share of posts in the public service." O wonder! It is not even six months since Sir Bampfylde himself said at Dacca and Rajshahi that the Musalmans were very backward in education and that they ought to educate themselves properly in English if they desired to enter public service. But now that he has resigned his office, he has changed his tone. He is so mischievous in nature that he wants to create mischief even in retiring from service.

Musalmans and Sir B. Fuller's resignation.

49. The *Mihir-o-Sudhakar* [Calcutta] of the 31st August, after inquiring if Mr. Morley is aware of the shock which Sir B. Fuller's resignation has given to 18 millions of Musalman hearts, proceeds to address the Musalman population of Bengal in this strain:— MIHIR-O-SUDHAKAR, Aug. 31st, 1906.

You see everything now. Because of your loyalty you have lost a just ruler. A number of agitators are ruining you and using your name to do you injuiry. Will you continue for ever to lead despicable lives, trampled on and harassed by the Hindus? Will you not try to represent to Government your wants and grievances? Why have you no newspapers, no public activity? If 17 Musalmans under Bakhtiyar Khilji could once succeed in conquering Bengal, cannot 30 millions of you now succeed in protecting your own interests? Let Musalmans all over India combine and inform Mr. Morley that he has done them a great wrong in accepting Sir B. Fuller's resignation, and that he should take steps to allay the discontent caused thereby.

Sir B. Fuller.

50. The *Dacca Gazette* [Dacca] of the 1st September publishes the following in English under the heading "A certificate at last!":— DACCA GAZETTE, Sept. 1st, 1906.

Sir Bampfylde Fuller has left the Indian shores after making over charge to his successor, Mr. Lancelot Hare, C.S.I., at Shillong, to the great relief of the Indian people. The inhabitants of Eastern Bengal and Assam were literally smarting under the despotic policy introduced by him in the administration of the country, and a feeling of alarm and unrest pervaded the whole land. So it is with a sigh of relief that they bid good-bye to the outgoing Lieutenant-Governor.

But whoever is cried down by the Indian press and the Indian public for his foibles and failures is sure to be lauded for its own sake to the skies by the Anglo-Indian press, with a few honourable exceptions whose number, it is deeply to be regretted, forms a microscopic minority in comparison with the overwhelming majority on the other side. To these Anglo-Indian papers the sacred profession of a journalist is nothing but a series of inconsistencies—they make no scruple to take leave of conscience and deviate from the path of truth and virtue when they are required to do so by motives of expediency and self-interest. So it is no wonder after all these that the *Pioneer*, the *Englishman*, and others of the same kidney—the sworn friends and advocates of the Indian bureaucracy—should gently pat Sir Fuller on the back and cry bravo to his numerous feats and achievements as a satrap, though the same actually convulsed the whole country. So we would not be the least surprised even if these blind advocates would signalise the short but eventful *régime* of Sir Fuller as the most brilliant and glorious ever known in the annals of British India. But what seems to be inexplicable to us is the high eulogium paid by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India to his retiring lieutenant in the official *Gazette*.

Though his resignation has been accepted by His Excellency, yet his services and character have been publicly recognised. A Notification of the Home Department of the Government of India says:—"The Hon'ble Sir B. Fuller, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., has obtained permission from His Excellency the Governor-General of India to resign from the 20th August 1906 the office of Lieutenant-Governor of Eastern Bengal and Assam. *His Excellency is pleased to direct as a mark of respect due to the character and services of Sir Bampfylde Fuller that all the honours and distinctions to which he is now entitled as Lieutenant-Governor of Eastern Bengal and Assam shall be continued to him from the 20th August until the date of his embarkation for Europe.*" The italics are ours. Does this reflect the real feelings of His Excellency? Does he think that Sir Bampfylde Fuller's services and public character were really satisfactory when viewed from popular standpoint? If he thought his outgoing lieutenant so valuable a servant to the State, why did he then accept the latter's resignation? Had he pressed the withdrawal of the resignation, Sir Bampfylde Fuller would perhaps have been very glad to change his mind, for it is now an open secret that the news of the acceptance of the resignation came to the outgoing satrap as a thunderbolt. We are not disposed to question the feelings of His Excellency. But his opinion as regards the capability of Sir Bampfylde Fuller is widely different from that of Mr. John Morley, who expressed it publicly

whilst speaking on the execution of Udaya Patni from his place in the House of Commons. According to the latter gentleman, he is not what an Indian Civil Servant ought to be. The Indian public opinion as to the utter worthlessness of the outgoing Lieutenant-Governor as the ruler of an advanced province has been unmistakably pronounced through the press. Yet, as if to deride it and to protest against Mr. Morley's view, His Excellency has given such a high certificate to Sir Bampfylde Fuller. It may be expedient, considering the popular disapproval of his administration, but it will not justify Sir Bampfylde Fuller's misrule, which is now a patent fact to the whole world.

SAMAY, Aug. 31st, 1906. "Sir B. Fuller—Our friend or enemy?"

52. The *Samay* [Calcutta] of the 31st August says:—

Considering that the great national and political awakening and industrial and agricultural development in Bengal are due to Sir B. Fuller's oppressions on the people of the country, the latter have cause to be grateful to him. A few more rulers like him, and the country will run fast on the path of prosperity and regeneration.

SAMAY.

The Charge Superintendent of the Rajapur Relief Committee in the Backergunge district.

51. A correspondent of the same paper says that Maulvi Atahar Rahaman, the Charge Superintendent of the Rajapur Relief Committee in the Backergunge district, used to behave very rudely and improperly towards people when he was out on tour in villages for making enquiries into the condition of poor villagers for the purpose of giving agricultural loans to them. He used to abuse them in a most vulgar manner without any cause, and had the hobby of taking such people severely to task as suffered their hair to grow long on their heads. He was also in the habit of making both open and secret enquiries as to which villagers were given to shouting *Bande Mataram*. On the 19th idem, a public meeting was held at the place, and resolutions were passed censuring the Maulvi's conduct.

HITAVADI, Aug. 31st, 1906.

Mr. Thomson, Deputy Magistrate, Dumka.

53. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 31st August says that to officers ill-tempered, hard-hearted and whimsical the non-regulation district of the Sonthal Parganas presents an excellent field for the gratification of their oppressive propensities. Many of the legal safeguards, which shield the people of other parts of the country from official oppression, do not exist here, and all attempts to introduce them at the place are opposed by officials and non-official Anglo-Indians on the absurd theory that it is despotic personal rule and not any Western mode of government which is most congenial to the nature of the uncivilised and unlettered inhabitants of the Sonthal Parganas. As a matter of fact, officials in this district generally become oppressive, specially at those places which are removed far from railway stations and are, consequently, not frequented by educated people. Such a place is Dumka, the head-quarters town of the district. The following is an illustration of the way in which Mr. Thomson, Deputy Magistrate, dispenses justice at the place:—

Some time ago a man named Lalit Ray Saha was charged, in Mr. Thomson's court, with having stolen a buffalo belonging to one Ram Charan Shaha. Lalit said that the animal had been sold to him by two persons named Damra and Udhe Miya. On this uncorroborated statement of the accused person Mr. Thomson issued warrants for the arrest of the two men. The poor men were arrested, but no evidence was forthcoming against them. The police received the order from Mr. Thomson, "Some evidence must be found out against these men," and went about hunting out evidence. In the meantime Lalit Ray, the thief, was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment, and the two men were left to rot in *hajat*. After two weeks the police procured two witnesses against the latter, and Lalit Ray also was called from the prison to give evidence. Serious discrepancies, however, occurred in the evidence of the three men. Besides this, it was proved that Lalit Ray was for some time a servant in the employ of Ram Charan Shaha. It was, therefore, highly probable that Lalit Ray stole his master's buffalo. In spite of all this, Mr. Thomson sentenced the two men to two years' rigorous imprisonment each. When the case went to Mr. Scroope, Deputy Commissioner, on appeal, he released the two men simply on reading Mr. Thomson's judgment and without even calling for the records of the case.

Even pleaders have often to suffer from Mr. Thomson's inordinate tendency to convict and inflict heavy punishments. A correspondent says that a short time ago Mr. Thomson became anxious to inflict heavy punishment on an accused person. But Haran Chandra De, a pleader, defended the man and obtained his release. Again, in the local students' case Haran Babu and a number of other pleaders defended the accused students. All this has made these pleaders an eye-sore to Mr. Thomson. Parties engaging them are asked by the court to engage other pleaders. As for Haran Babu particularly, he has not for some time past been allowed to appear in any case. In the Sonthal Parganas a Subdivisional Officer has the right to allow or disallow an accused person to engage a pleader for his defence. This rule is in itself the height of despotism. But in practice, the local *hasurs* go even beyond this rule, and, in granting permission to engage pleaders, order parties to engage pleaders named by the court.

54. The *Dacca Prakas* [Dacca] of the 2nd September says that the bazar at Haldia in the Backergunge district has been plundered. This is the effect of the greed of the local rice-dealers, who have inordinately raised the price of rice. These rice-dealers regularly meet together in a house at Farasganj every evening and hold consultation for raising the price of rice. Should the Government remain indifferent in the matter?

DACCA PRAKAS, Sept. 2nd, 1906.

A case of grain-rioting in the Backergunge district.

55. The *Barisal Hitaishi* [Barisal] of the 2nd September writes that the tenants of Matbaria, Tushkhali and other villages in the *khas mahal* are dying of excessive purging and vomiting as the result of living on the roots of plantains, to the use of which they have been driven for want of better food. The Deputy Collector of Pirojpur and the Khas Mahal Deputy Collector were informed of this state of things by petitions, but they ignored it. These deaths which are the result of the use of unwholesome food are being reported as deaths from cholera.

BARISAL HITAISHI, Sept. 2nd, 1906.

The case of certain *khas mahal* tenants in Barisal.

56. Referring to the fines now commenced to be imposed on outsiders entering Fort William, the *Hindi Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 3rd September wants to know the cause, and asks how the native has of a sudden become the object of suspicion, for the paper learns that it is the natives only who are fined. Have any of them been found taking plans of the Fort, of which no one dreamt for the last 100 years?

HINDI BANGAVASI, Sept 3rd, 1906.

Fort William and the natives.

57. The *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 4th September writes that quite a large number of worn-out two-anna and four-anna pieces are just now in circulation. In one instance it was found that nine two-anna bits made up a rupee. It is difficult to see why coins like these should be permitted to remain in circulation. Cannot the Mint authorities take the necessary action in this matter?

DAILY HITAVADI, Sept. 4th, 1906.

Worn-out coins in circulation in Calcutta.

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

58. The *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 1st September cannot understand how the Government will be a gainer by the Council of Indian Princes which Mr. Morley is said to be contemplating the formation of. There can be no question of any gain or loss to the Princes in this case, for, circumstanced as they are, they can hardly wish for improvement and gain in any respect. The English keep them most happy, the Resident is guarding them day and night with an unsheathed sword near their heads, lest any enemy should without warning come and break in upon their happy repose. Thanks to the English, the Princes are leading a life of undisturbed luxurious ease.

So the Princes are very well off as they are. One Prince knows his fellow-Princes so well nowadays that a servant of the Maharaja of Jodhpur lately succeeded in making fools of all the big men at the Gaekwar's capital by passing himself off as the son of his master, the Maharaja. If the proposed Council is constituted they would get acquainted with each other. But if the

BASUMATI, Sept. 1st, 1906.

A Council of Indian Princes.

Government regulates their dignity and status according to the measure of their subserviency to it, then though they will publicly make their conduct conform to the wishes of the Government even in the least particular, they will get vexed in their heart of hearts. Besides, one cannot now quite predict whether they will not begin competing with each other to be foremost in loyalty. Does the Government by summoning these Princes to its Council mean to make it appear to the people of India that it is the Princes of the land themselves who really will do what is for the country's good, while it merely acts as an unselfish agent for carrying their advice into practice? Anglo-Indian officials are most intolerant of protests. There is not one Resident in any native Court in the country whose orders the Prince of that State does not obey in spite of unwillingness to do so. When the Residents do not think it expedient to give to the Princes even independence enough to adopt each in his own State a new policy, it seems unlikely enough that the advice of all these Princes when summoned together to a Council will be adopted. At the same time, instances enough have occurred and are now occurring in Eastern Bengal where District Magistrates have got and are getting many unjust things done through an incompetent Chairman of a Municipality, for which, however, the Chairman ultimately gets all the bad name. Where the power to act independently is wanting, to act as an adviser means simply to be a flatterer and a hanger-on. Will Government listen to the protests of these Princes? Has Government yet listened to all the protests against wrong which have up to now been made in the Legislative Councils? The manner in which the reasonable questions of the unofficial members of the Legislative Council are replied to shows that those only are regarded as loyal members of Council who can say ditto to what Government says. Loyalty of this kind is very cheap among the Princes of India. It will become cheaper still if the proposed Council is constituted.

It is enough that Government condescends to consult the opinion of the Princes. Can there be any thought of protest against its decisions? That protesting against any proposal of Government is tantamount to disloyalty is a lesson which is taught every now and then in States under the influence of Residents. Mr. Morley may perhaps mean well in this proposal, but the materials with which he must work are not suited to the realisation of any good end. The Princes must first be raised in political status by the withdrawal of all interference from Residents in the work of the government of their own territories. When so they have become competent to take part in the work of administration, the combination of them into a Council may do some good to the State, which will not in any way benefit if they are pulled out of pleasure-houses and seated in darbars and on thrones. Excepting the Gaekwar and the Thakor of Gondal, how many Princes does one hear of, who is not always afraid of the Residents? Do not those who have charge of the bringing up of the Princes teach them to be worshippers of the Residents? Under the teaching of English instructors, the Princes are getting out of the traditions of their forefathers and becoming partial to things European. This is good in so far that it means the decay of many bad traits of character, but unfortunately the good traits also simultaneously decay in this process of transformation.

It is the subjects who constitute the main element of strength in a State; and a Government which can count on the support of its subjects is generally strong enough to defend itself. And a Government without the support of popular strength only breeds mischief and discontent, as has been well illustrated by the ten-months' rule of Eastern Bengal by Sir B. Fuller. If Government is sincere in its desire to do good to the country, it would better consult its reputation if it guided its policy by the support of its subjects, instead of seeking to enact a farce by calling the Princes together to a Council. But many Englishmen in India nowadays like too well to hear their own praises sung by others' lips. Addresses to them must first get their approval privately before they are allowed to be read out to them in public. Such being the circumstances, there is no hope that any extension of the popular power and strength will be palatable to them. They find their pleasure only in a safe body such as the proposed Council of Princes.

V.—Prospects of the Crops and Condition of the People.

59. A correspondent of the *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 26th August speaks of the prevalence of severe distress caused by scarcity of food-grains in Chanpalli, Mirpur, Saidpur, Jaypur, Aladadpur, Deopara, Hajirpara, and other villages in the Noakhali district, and reports a case of death due to starvation in the Devpara village.

Distress in the Noakhali district.

Daily Hitavadi, Aug. 26th, 1906.

60. The *Purulia Darpan* [Purulia] of the 27th August writes that in consequence of large exports daily going on, the price of rice at Purulia has gone up from 8 to 7 seers per rupee. If these exports continue, there can be no question that famine prices will soon be reigning. It will be two months more before the *aus* crop comes into the market. It is therefore desirable that some official action should be taken to stop these exports promptly.

Prices of rice at Purulia.

Purulia Darpan, Aug. 27th, 1906.

61. The *Charu Mihir* [Mymensingh] of the 28th August says that in many places in the Mymensingh district rice is selling at Rs. 10 or Rs. 12 per maund. In many places there is actually no supply of rice in the market. Flood and rains have interrupted communications with other parts of the country and aggravated the prevailing distress.

Condition of the people in Mymensingh.

Charu Mihir, Aug. 28th, 1906.

62. The *Pabna Hitaishi* [Pabna] of the 29th August writes that in view of the fact that at Pabna town rice is selling at Rs. 5-12 per *kanchi* maund and is expected to sell soon at Rs. 6, it behoves Government to delay no longer adopting measures of relief.

Price of rice at Pabna.

Pabna Hitaishi, Aug. 29th, 1906.

63. The *Murshidabad Hitaishi* [Murshidabad] of the 29th August reports prevalence of famine in the Murshidabad district.

Reported famine in the Murshidabad district.

Murshidabad Hitaishi, Aug. 29th, 1906.

64. *Al Punch* [Bankipore] of the 30th August draws the attention of the Government to the scarcity prevailing in Bihar, which is renowned as the garden of the Province owing to the large export of grains. Rice is selling at eight seers per rupee, and even this rate is not maintained from day to day. People have thus been reduced to the starvation point, and are seen moving about in large numbers with empty stomachs.

Scarcity in Patna.

Al Punch, Aug. 30th, 1906.

65. The same paper speaks of the efforts of the Magistrate of Samastipur to alleviate the sufferings of the people caused by the flood in the district.

Flood in Samastipur.

Al Punch,

66. The *Shiksha* [Bankipore] of the 30th August also draws attention to the distress caused by the flood and consequent failure of crops in Muzaffarpur and Darbhanga.

Flood in Samastipur.

Shiksha, Aug. 30th, 1906.

67. A correspondent of the *Jyoti* [Chittagong] of the 30th August reports prevalence of severe distress in the neighbourhood of Jaladi near Banskhali in the Chittagong district. The District Magistrate and Babu Ashutosh Chatarji, Deputy Magistrate, went to the place and were so much moved by the sight of poverty and destitution that they distributed alms at their own cost. The Deputy Babu has given agricultural loans to the extent of Rs. 4,000, and it is rumoured that Rs. 3,000 more will be given in the same way. But such relief is quite inadequate to afford relief to the starving thousands of the locality. There are 150 familes of beggars, 400 families of fishermen and 300 families of respectable people who have no means of livelihood. They have been going without food for days together for the last two months. It is hoped the District Magistrate will come to their rescue.

Distress in the Chittagong district.

Jyoti, Aug. 30th, 1906.

68. The *Jyoti* [Chittagong] of the 30th August makes an earnest appeal to Mr. Hare to take vigorous and adequate measures for the relief of the famine-stricken inhabitants of Eastern Bengal, and suggests that the Government should import rice from America and supply it to the public at cost price.

An appeal to Mr. Hare.

Jyoti, Aug. 30th, 1906.

69. The *Sri Sri Vishnu Priya-o-Ananda Bazar Patrika* [Calcutta] of the 30th August says:—

The scarcity in Eastern Bengal.

Sri Sri Vishnu Priya-o-Ananda Bazar Patrika, Aug. 30th, 1906.

The heartless Sir B. Fuller saw no famine in Eastern Bengal. But now it has appeared before the public in all its hideous nakedness. Rice is selling

at Rs. 9 and Rs. 10 per maund in the Dacca, Mymensingh, Chittagong and Sylhet districts. This is now admitted in official reports.

PRASUN, Aug. 31st, 1906.

The agricultural situation in Katwa.

70. The *Prasun* [Katwa] of the 31st August writes that although the *Calcutta Gazette* of last week gives the price of rice at Katwa as 12 seers per rupee, the actual price of very inferior coarse rice has been from last week Rs. 6 per maund. This excessive rise in the price of rice has been the cause of great misery among the residents of about 1:0 villages about Katwa town. Almost half the population in each of these villages is living on one meal a day.

KHULNAVASI, Sept. 1st, 1906.

Flood and distress in the Jessore and Khulna districts.

71. The *Khulnavasi* [Khulna] of the 1st September says that the recent floods have destroyed the early paddy crop in many places in the Jessore and Khulna districts. The supply of rice is insufficient and its price has risen to Rs. 7-8 per maund. It is useless to ask relief from the Government, because the authorities do not even admit the presence of famine in the province. The Khulna Famine Relief Association is asked to enquire into people's condition and provide relief for the distressed.

DACCA PRAKAS, Sept. 2nd, 1906.

Cases of distress at Nababganj.

72. A correspondent of the *Dacca Prakas* [Dacca] of the 2nd September reports the following cases of distress from Nababganj in the Dacca district:—

(1) Kanchani, a woman of the Jola caste, is starving with a son and two daughters.

(2) Mahar Karikar, with a wife, two sons and a daughter.—Is in great distress. Gets no labour. Has taken shelter in the house of Dr. Kasi Charan Thakurta on account of the flood.

(3) Harimohan Ghosh, ferry-boat *manjhi* at Dacca.—The earning he makes is altogether insufficient for the maintenance of his family consisting of his wife and a number of children. They are in great distress and have frequently to go without food.

(4) Kumudini Kanta Nag.—Is unemployed and is consequently in great distress. His family is practically starving.

(5) Tirthamani Bewa.—Has come to Nababganj with a blind mother from a village. They have been sheltered in the Nababganj school-house. The Magistrate has paid them Rs. 7 for two months. They are supplied with 10 chitaks of rice every day. This ration is insufficient, but still it is keeping them alive. The relief was got through the help of Babu Sarat Chandra Ghosh, Sub-Inspector of Police, for which thanks are given to him.

TRIPURA HITAISHI, Sept. 4th, 1906.

Distress in Tippera.

73. The *Tripura Hitaishi* [Comilla] of the 4th September publishes a list giving the names and other details of thirteen householders in Srikail in Tippera, who, it is alleged, are not succeeding in getting a meal for themselves and their dependants at an interval of even three or four days each.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

TRIPURA HITAISHI, Aug. 21st, 1906.

Loyalty and the *swadeshi* movement.

74. The *Tripura Hitaishi* [Comilla] of the 21st August writes as follows:—

We have all along been saying that the *swadeshi* movement cannot stand long on a feeling of hatred against Englishmen. It must be fed and nourished by true patriotism. All our efforts should be directed to awakening that feeling of patriotism in the national heart and teaching them to practise self-sacrifice and be anxious for the development of their arts, industries as well as their physique. The efforts of those who desire to turn people's hearts to the service of their mother-country by rousing in them a feeling of malice against Englishmen, are sure to be futile. Providence has sent the English to India for our education, that we may learn from them equality, liberty and fraternity, and courage, politics and science. When we have received the proper light from the English, we shall get the privilege of self-government even from them. But if our hearts be poisoned by malice against them, the

darkness that envelops us will never be dispelled. It is extremely improper to calumniate the English nation constantly and be blind to what is praiseworthy in it. The triumph of the English is visible even in the *swadeshi* movement that is ruining English trade, in the manner in which the English nation is being attacked by the natives, and in the repressive measures that have attended the partition of Bengal and the crying of *Bande Mataram*. There is oppression on one side and truth and justice on the other. If the Bengalis want to be men, they should try to imitate the good qualities of the English and be like them in soul, mind and physical strength.

Barisal Hitaishi, Aug. 26th, 1906.

The letter of "I. C. S." in the *Pioneer* about Sir B. Fuller's resignation.

75. In commenting on the letter of "I C. S." in the *Pioneer* on Sir B. Fuller's resignation, the *Barisal Hitaishi* [Barisal] of the 26th August writes that although, as alleged by "I. C. S.," Europeans in Eastern Bengal are not now in all cases treated with open marks of disrespect, still the possibility of such a state of things coming true some day should remind "I. C. S." of the numerical weakness of the governing race in India and of the impossibility of their protecting themselves from systematic annoyance by the native population. The moral to be drawn from these facts is the impolicy of so governing the country as will create harassment and discontent amongst the subjects.

Swades, Aug. 27th, 1906.

"Musalman loyalty."

76. In the course of an article on "Musalman loyalty," the *Swades* [Calcutta] of the 27th August refers to history in proof of its contention that it is the Musalmans who have caused greater anxiety and trouble to the English by their disloyalty in the past than the Hindus:—

(1) In 1842, after the first Afghan war, there was an outbreak of hatred against the English in the Musalman newspapers of such intensity that Lord Auckland seriously contemplated taking official action in the matter—a course from which he was dissuaded by the persuasions of Mr. Marshman of Serampur.

(2) & (3) There was a similar anti-English spirit displayed in the Musalman newspapers at the time of the wars with the Amirs of Sind, and in 1878, when the Kabul war was impending. In fact Lord Lytton's Press Act was meant specially for the Musalman newspapers of the Punjab and the North-West.

(4) & (5) In 1857, it was the Musalman leaders of the rebels who gave the greatest trouble to the English "at places like Delhi, Lucknow, Bareilly, etc.," and it was the efforts of the Musalman newspapers to spread the mutiny again which led Lord Canning to restrict the liberty of the press at that time. A few Musalman newspapers came to be wholly suppressed on that occasion.

(6) Whenever England has gone against any Musalman State in Asia or Africa she has incurred the open ill-will of Indian Musalmans. In the Russo-Turkish war, it was believed by Indian Musalmans that England kept aloof from the struggle, because a son of the English Queen (the late Duke of Edinburgh), who was also a son-in-law of the Russian Czar, would be provided with a principality carved out of the territory of the Sultan after it had been conquered by Russia.

(7) The Græco-Turkish war furnishes a comparatively recent occasion for the manifestation of Musalman hatred towards the English, as a race, because a party of them had sided against the Sultan.

(8) The history of the Wahabis, of the assassinations of Lord Mayo and Justice Norman, of the Umbeyla campaign, of the suppression of the Arabi revolt in Egypt, and, lastly, of the Sinai dispute, need not be detailed at large.

The article concludes thus:—

That Musalmans should dare to attribute hatred of the English and sedition to the Hindus is itself a matter of surprise. But the English understand everything. They know both the Hindus and the Musalmans very well. So Musalmans have nothing to gain by a re-opening of old sores.

PABNA HITAISHI, Aug. 29th, 1906.

77. The *Pabna Hitaishi* [Pabna] of the 29th August publishes a declaration on oath, signed by ten washermen, not to use *belatee* goods as far as possible and to charge 8 annas for each pair of new *belatee* clothes which they are called upon to wash.

The boycott of *belatee* goods.

AL PUNCH, Aug. 30th, 1906.

78. Referring to the punishment of the Matiaburj Shias by the court for insulting the memory of the Khalifas honoured by the Sunnis, *Al Punch* [Bankipore] of the 30th August regrets the conduct of the Shia sect, which is no doubt guilty of objectionable conduct, and requests them to lay aside their malice towwards the Sunnis and join the latter in forming a strong Muhammadan community, instead of wasting the national energy over party quarrels.

Warning to the Shia community.

SANJIVANI, Aug. 30th, 1906.

79. The *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 30th August says that the cultivation of jute in Bengal should be reduced and cotton should be cultivated in its place. Bengal enjoys the monopoly of jute cultivation, so that a reduced crop will fetch a higher price to the cultivator, who will not therefore be a loser for growing less jute. Moreover, the cultivation of cotton on lands thus taken out of the cultivation of jute will bring fresh profits to him. Cotton seeds will be fodder for his cattle and the dried cotton plant may be used as fuel.

The question of cultivating cotton in the place of jute.

HOWRAH HITAISHI, Sept. 1st, 1906.

80. The *Howrah Hitaishi* [Howrah] of the 1st September writes that news has reached it from a trustworthy source that in spite of all that Mr. Morley may say to the contrary, there are hopes yet of the partition in its present shape being modified. It accordingly urges the Bengalis not to lose heart, but to persist in the boycott steadily.

The partition.

SANDHYA, Sept. 1st, 1906.

81. The *Sandhya* [Calcutta] of the 1st September has the following on "the old and the new":—

"The old and the new."

The aim of the Congress party is to bring about a compromise between the indigenous and the foreign, in all things external and internal, material and moral. These men have come to terms with the *feringhis*. Let the *feringhis* remain in this country as guides of our national life, we shall treat them with reverence and respect, but in exchange for this reverence we shall show them we shall expect some favours. Let the *feringhis* give us high appointments in the public service, make us members of the Legislative Councils, and take us as co-operators in the work of governing the country. Let them be the rulers and us be the ruled, but let the system of government be a popular one. Let their yoke remain on our shoulders, but the burden of it must be lightened a little. This is the limit of the aspirations of the Congress party. The words Independence, Purity and Liberation do not pass their lips very often. They wish to get anyhow out of a difficult situation and not to face it boldly. Their idea is to have a system in the country which is a convenient hybrid, half *feringhi* and half indigenous. This is the old ideal, but it is one which has become untenable. The country will not be satisfied with it any longer.

The new spirit is one of unalloyed purity and liberty. The disciples of the new spirit are working to the end that we may attain to unalloyed self-help, may protect our national system from the attacks of the *feringhis*. They hate a compromise. They are resolved to establish a wholly independent national system.

The time is coming when the *feringhis* will have to take up their stand either this way or that. Either they will acknowledge respectfully the dignity of our national system and thereby bridge over the chasm between the West and the East, or after a thrashing they will have to flee to their own corner of the earth, there to learn lessons of humility and good-feeling.

YUGANTAR, Sept. 2nd, 1906.

82. The *Yugantar* [Calcutta] of the 2nd September publishes a communicated article in which the question "What have we learned from Japan?" is answered thus:—

"What have we learned from Japan?"

The first requisite for national progress for a conquered people is independence, a separate existence as a nation.

YUGANTAR.

83. The same paper gives the substance of an article by Mr. Syamaji Krishna Varma in the English monthly magazine named the *Indian Sociologist*, headed "What do the Indians want?"

"What do the Indians want?"

84. The *Hitvarta* [Calcutta] of the 2nd September publishes a letter over the signatures of Kaliprasunno Kavya Visharad and Maulvi Akram Khan, in which these writers point out the unfitness for use, specially at religous ceremonies, of cloth made in England, owing to the use of *tallow* and other objectionable substances in their manufacture, as proved by chemical analysis. HITVARTA. Sept. 2nd, 1906.

Foreign cloth.

85. A correspondent of the same paper reports the proceedings of a *swadeshi* meeting at Cawnpur on the 16th August, which was attended by 2,000 persons, at which the use of foreign cloth was denounced as injurious to both the body and the soul. HITVARTA.

Swadeshi at Cawnpur.

URIYA PAPERS.

86. The *Utkaldarpan* [Sambalpur] of the 20th August states that the price of rice has gone up to ten seers or less per rupee in some parts of Orissa, and that it is necessary that Government should give *batta* or extra allowance to poor *amla* and inferior servants. UTKALDARPAN, Aug. 20th, 1906.

Batta or allowance for *amla* and menial servants.

87. The *Manorama* [Baripada] of the 27th August states that the Karanjia Girls' School in Mayurbhanj is not doing well, and that it is necessary that the local authorities should provide the school with a maid-servant, without whose assistance it would be difficult to call together the girls. MANORAMA, Aug. 27th, 1906.

The Karanjia Girls' School in Mayurbhanj.

88. The same paper states that the constant export of rice from Mayurbhanj has told heavily on the economic state of the people there. It is alleged that the disappearance of the new moon and full moon days from the lunar month in *Bhadra* has created apprehensions in the minds of the people, who have any faith in astrology. It is said that such a phenomenon occurred immediately before the great famine of 1866. The writer therefore commits the people of Orissa to the care of the merciful Providence. MANORAMA.

An ominous sign.

89. The *Uriya and Navasamvad* [Balasore] of the 22nd August wishes long life, health and prosperity to the Hon'ble Mr. F. A. Slacke, on his appointment as the officiating Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. URIYA AND NAVASAMVAD, Aug. 22nd, 1906.

Loyalty.

90. The same paper brings the services of Babu U. N. Dutt Gupta, the present Head-Master of the Balasore Zilla School, who has brought frauds and defalcations of public money practised by Duftry Sheikh Piru through the connivance of the clerk, Gangadhar Mahanti, in connexion with fees and accounts of the school, to the notice of the higher educational authorities, and hopes that his labours will meet with substantial recognition. URIYA AND NAVASAMVAD,

The present Head-Master of the Balasore Zilla School.

91. The *Garjatbasini* [Talcher] of the 25th August regrets to learn that robberies and dacoities are being practised in Parjang Bis in Dhenkanal in daytime. The writer gives specific instances of such crime, and states that the Dhenkanal Police has failed to bring the offenders to justice. GARJATBASINI. Aug. 25th, 1906.

Dacoities in Dhenkanal.

92. The *Utkaldipika* [Cuttack] of the 25th August is satisfied to learn that the Raja of Nayagarh, who was under observation in Cuttack, has been sent to that *garh*, with the express purpose of learning work there under proper supervision. It is hoped that this change will do good to the Raja, who will find much to learn in Nayagarh. UTKALDIPIKA, Aug. 25th, 1906.

The Raja of Nayagarh sent to his own *garh*.

93. The same paper supports the application of the Madras bar and of the Madras Mahajan Sabha, who have wired to the Secretary of State for India, praying for the appointment of a second native Judge to the High Court of Madras. It is said that the claims of Mr. Sankar Naiyer were overlooked in favour of a European candidate. Under the existing rules, two Indian Judges are to be appointed to the High Court of Madras, and it is not understood why the rule has not been given effect to. UTKALDIPIKA.

A second Indian Judge for the Madras High Court.

UTKALDIPIKA.

Mr Cobden-Ramsay at Narsingpur.

94. The same paper gives an account of the grand reception given to the Political Agent, Feudatory and Tributary States, Orissa, on his visit to the Narsingpur State. It is said that the Narsingpur Sahitya Samaj presented an address to Mr. Cobden-Ramsay, in which a prayer was made to appoint some Garjati graduates as Deputy and Sub-Deputy Magistrates. Mr. Cobden-Ramsay sympathised with the aspirations of the Sabha and promised to do as much as he could for the general good of the Narsingpur State. The results of his inspection were satisfactory, and it is said that a *nathi*, already disposed of by the Raja, was highly commended.

UTKALDIPIKA.

An appeal in behalf of the General Hospital at Cuttack.

95. The same paper points out that the General Hospital at Cuttack stands in need of a good many improvements, which require Rs. 25,000. The Superintendent of the Hospital therefore appealed to the benevolent public in Orissa and has secured about Rs. 8,000 in donation and subscription. The writer exhorts the public to come forward with their help, so as to enable the Superintendent to effect the required improvements within a reasonable period.

UTKALDIPIKA.

The Administration Report of Mayurbhanj reviewed.

96. In reviewing the Administration Report of Mayurbhanj for the year 1904-1905, the same paper points out that though the report is well written and printed, it is clear from facts and figures therein that drunkenness is increasing in that State. Out of ten lakhs, the annual income of the State, about five lakhs are spent on administration; but the allotment for education is only Rs. 26,000. It is therefore clear that the administrative charges in Mayurbhanj are comparatively high, and that no sufficient provision has been made for the education of the people. Only 30 per cent. of the boys of school-going age are said to have learnt to read and write a little. This is not satisfactory.

UTKALDIPIKA.

The Ranchi College scheme.

97. The same paper supports the Resolution of the Government of India discouraging the proposed Ranchi College scheme of Sir Andrew Fraser, and observes that Lord Minto is doing his work quietly and justly, showing considerable sympathy with educated native opinion in India. A college at Ranchi is not at all desirable and that it was a mere hobby of Sir Andrew Fraser. It is feared that the criticisms passed on the pet scheme of Sir Andrew Fraser by the Government of India may lead His Honour to resign on his return to Bengal.

UTKALDARPAN, Aug. 20th, 1906.

The rival claims of Uriyas and Bengalis as regards appointment to the public service.

98. The *Utkaldarpan* [Sambalpur] of the 20th August gives a reply to the arguments of the *Star of Utkal*, and states that the number of Uriya graduates and undergraduates is such that all the local appointments can be made over to them and thus administration very well conducted without the assistance of the Bengalis.

UTKALDARPAN.

The Uriyas in the Madras Presidency.

99. The same paper regrets to note that the educated Uriyas living within the jurisdiction of the Madras Presidency are not provided with appointments by the Madras Government. Their claims are overlooked in favour of the Telegus and others. The writer hopes that the Supreme Government will take this matter into its consideration.

UTKALDARPAN.

Uriyas *versus* Bengalis.

100. The same paper gives reply to the arguments of the *Utkaldipika* and states that that paper joins the domiciled Bengalis as also the pure Bengalis as it suits its interests. The latter paper claims all the rights and privileges of Uriyas for the domiciled Bengalis, though it does not hesitate to make common cause with the foreign Bengalis.

MANORAMA, Aug. 27th, 1906.

The Uriya-Bengali question.

101. The *Manorama* [Baripada] of the 27th August gives reply to the statements of the *Star of Utkal* on the Uriya-Bengali question and observes that the Bengalis came to Orissa not to reform the Uriyas, as is stated by the *Star of Utkal*, but to make a living in that Province, their own districts not being able to provide food for them.

101. Referring to the prayer of the Muhammadans in Orissa trying to secure more Government appointments for the educated members of their community in that Province, the *Utkaldarpan* [Sambalpur] of the 20th August points out that they are naturalised Uriyas and form one-fifth of the population in Orissa. They cannot therefore claim more than one-fifth of the Government appointments. The claims of other naturalised Uriyas should also be taken into consideration along with those of the genuine Uriyas. The writer suggests that the different sections of the Uriyas should never cry for favouritism, but should subject themselves to a healthy competition confined within themselves.

UTKALDARPAN, Aug. 20th, 1906.

The claims of the different sections of Uriyas to Government service.

102. The *Utkaldipika* [Cuttack] of the 25th August regrets to note that the Muhamadans of Dacca, under the influence of evil advisers, made attempts to bring about confusion and disorder in the last *Janmastami* festival celebrated by the Hindus of that town. The scandal was, however, nipped in the bud by the wise action of the local Magistrate, who attempted to restore friendly feelings between those two sections of the Dacca community.

UTKALDIPIKA. Aug. 25th, 1906.

The last *Janmastami* festival at Dacca.

103. Referring to the strikes that are taking place in different parts of India, the *Sambalpur Hitaishini* [Bamra] of the 25th August points out that they are mostly due to one important cause, namely, the poverty of the Indians. Living in British India, as also in native India, is becoming dearer day by day, while the purchasing power of the rupee is constantly going down. It is therefore natural for Indian servants to make their wants known to the higher authorities by some effective means. The higher authorities should read the signs of the times and satisfy their Indian comrades and subordinates by fixing decent allowances on them.

SAMBALPUR HITAISHINI, Aug. 25th, 1906.

The strikes in India.

104. The *Utkaldipika* [Cuttack] of the 25th August warns the benevolent public in Orissa not to send subscriptions for the Barisal famine to any other gentleman except Babu Aswini Kumar Dutt, who is the recognised Secretary of the Barisal People's Association, for it has been found out that some mischievous persons are collecting such subscriptions in different parts of the country in the name of that Association and misappropriating them.

UTKALDIPIKA, Aug. 25th, 1906.

A warning to the benevolent public in Orissa.

105. The same paper is of opinion that the installation of the Hon'ble Mr. Hare on the Shillong *musnad* will bring about quiet in the Province of Eastern Bengal and Assam and will induce many to give up their strong support to the *swadeshi* cause in that Province. Indifferentism and want of self-sacrifice may kill the *swadeshi* plant, which is yet very young and has not flowered in full. The writer therefore exhorts the people of Eastern Bengal to stick to the *swadeshi* cause till the end.

UTKALDIPIKA.

An advice to the people of Eastern Bengal.

106. The *Uriya and Navasamvad* [Balasore] of the 22nd August recommends to make the Motiganj sub-post-office in the Balasore town a delivery office, and to add a branch telegraph to that office. Some of the leading zamindars and merchants of the town have already brought the matter to the notice of the Postmaster-General.

URIYA AND NAVASAMVAD, Aug. 22nd, 1906.

Suggested improvements in the Motiganj sub-post-office.

107. The *Utkaldipika* [Cuttack] of the 25th August regrets to learn from the *Utkalbasi* that the Biruli State in Ganjam was sold off for six lakhs of rupees by the Civil Court of that district to satisfy the claims of decree-holders on that State. An ancient Uriya Raja has thus been ruined by indiscreet habits and mismanagement. The fate of Biruli is a standing lesson to other Uriya States both in Ganjam and Orissa proper.

UTKALDIPIKA, Aug. 25th, 1906.

The fate of the Biruli State in Ganjam.

108. The same paper regrets to record the demise of Mr. A. M. Bose, who was the first Indian Wrangler and who was one of the influential leaders of the people in India. He was not only learned and intelligent, but an orator of the first class, ever willing to sacrifice a great deal for the good of his country. He died at a comparatively young age of 58, and his death is being mourned in all parts of India.

UTKALDIPIKA.

The death of Mr. A. M. Bose mourned.

SAMBALPUR HITAISHINI, Aug. 25th, 1906.

Ravages by leopards in Bamra.

109. The *Sambalpur Hitaishini* [Bamra] of the 25th August states that leopards have already killed several persons in villages Kanjia and Khillaibereni in pargana Auli in Bamra. What is strange is that the leopards have become so emboldened as to enter human cottages in search of young boys and girls, whom they carry off with impunity. The writer exhorts the police officers of Sarpal thana to save the villagers from these ferocious animals.

GARJATBASINI, Aug. 25th, 1906.

A tiger at Lanjigarh.

110. The *Garjatbasini* [Talcher] of the 25th August states that a woman was killed by a tiger in Lanjigarh.

UTKALDIPIKA, Aug. 25th, 1906.

Deaths due to snake-bite.

111. The *Utkaldipika* [Cuttack] of the 25th August states that about six persons and two cows were killed by the bite of poisonous snakes in village Ankola near the Jajpur town. The Local Board has cleared off jungles near that village.

UTKALDIPIKA.

Insecurity of person and property in Jajpur.

112. The same paper states that the Jajpur town is not safe at night, for notwithstanding the presence of the municipal light and a dozen of police chaukidars, house-breakers manage to remove locks in the public streets and steal things therefrom.

UTKALDIPIKA.

Cholera in Puri.

113. The same paper states that about 12 persons died of cholera in Daitapara Sahi, Heragohiri and other streets in the Puri town.

MANORAMA, Aug. 27th, 1906.

An advice to the Civil Court authorities in Orissa.

114. The *Manorama* [Baripada] of the 27th August advises the Civil Court authorities in Orissa not to send their Uriya sale notices to the *Star of Utkal*, which is conducted in English and which has a limited circulation. The writer suspects that the Munsifs and Sub-Judges in Orissa being all Bengalis, have prevailed upon the District Judge to befriend the Editor of the *Star of Utkal*, who is also a Bengali.

URIYA AND NAVASAMVAD, Aug. 22nd, 1906.

High price of food in Balasore.

115. The *Uriya and Navasamvad* [Balasore] of the 22nd August states that the price of rice has gone up to 8 seers per rupee, thereby causing a feeling of consternation in the minds of the people in that district. The situation has, however, been aggravated by the absence of rain. The writer advises the authorities to prepare themselves for the coming scarcity, if not famine.

SAMBALPUR HITAISHINI, Aug. 25th, 1906.

The weather in Bamra.

116. The *Sambalpur Hitaishini* [Bamra] of the 25th August states that there was good rain in the last week in that State. More rain is expected.

SAMVAD VAHIKA, Aug. 23rd, 1906.

High price of food in Balasore.

117. The *Samvad Vahika* [Balasore] of the 23rd August states that the price of fish has gone up to 5 annas per seer and that of brinjal to 3 annas per seer. Consequently there is great distress among the consumers.

SAMVAD VAHIKA.

The weather in Balasore.

118. The same paper states that there was no rain in the Balasore district in the last week and that this has created apprehensions in the minds of the people.

UTKALDIPIKA.

The weather in Cuttack.

119. The *Utkaldipika* [Cuttack] of the 25th August states that there was rain in the last week, though not sufficient, and that this has relieved the agriculturists to a certain extent.

UTKALDARPAN.

The weather and rice-market in Kendupatna.

120. The Kendupatna correspondent of the same paper states that there was no rain in that part of the Cuttack district for 20 days, and that foreign rice merchants are carrying off all available rice at very high rates.

UTKALDIPIKA.

The weather in Jajpur.

121. The Jajpur correspondent of the same paper states that the absence of monsoon rain in that part of the Cuttack district has created serious apprehensions in the minds of the people.

ASSAM PAPERS.

PARIDARSAK, Aug. 29th, 1906.

Alleged famine in Sylhet.

122. The *Paridarsak* [Sylhet] of the 29th August says that severe famine prevails in the Sylhet district. Rice is selling at Rs. 7-8 or Rs. 8 per maund. Hundreds of people are starving. Many people are living on herbs, leaves and

vegetables. Three people have died of starvation at Gaurganj and three others at Jainta, while many others are on the point of death. Over and above this, the whole district has been flooded, and now poor people have not even leaves and vegetables to live upon. Government is indifferent to their sufferings and, in the face of these facts, shamelessly says that there is no famine in the country.

PARIDARSAK.

123. The same paper says that in the Kalaibag *mauza* under the Goainghat thana in the Sylhet district two people have died and three others are on the point of death owing to starvation caused by famine.

Alleged cases of death due to starvation.

NARAYAN CHANDRA BHATTACHARYYA,
Bengali Translator.

BENGALI TRANSLATOR'S OFFICE,
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REPORT (PART II)

ON

NATIVE-OWNED ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS IN BENGAL

FOR THE

Week ending Saturday, 8th September 1906.

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The revival of the *panchayet* system ... ... ib.
Babu Surendra Nath Banerji's coronation ... ib.
The *swadeshi* movement ... ... ib.

II.—Home Administration.

(a)—*Police.*

1277. Writing on the subject of the kidnapping scare, the *Indian Mirror* states that the promoters of the *swadeshi* movement ascribe it to a desire to prevent school-boys from picketing and injuring foreign trade during the *Puja* season. Some people fancy that the police are singularly indifferent to the situation, while the more intelligent classes consider the scare has been got up to discredit the national movement by making out that the popular leaders have had a hand in the disappearance of the boys.

Indian Mirror, 26th Aug. 1906.

The kidnapping scare in Calcutta.

The gravity of the situation should not be minimised, and the local authorities should stop the panic. Should the scare be got up to injure the *swadeshi* movement, the journal points to the fact that if the panic spreads throughout Bengal the Government will have a more difficult problem to solve than the anti-partition agitation.

1278. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* states that the methods adopted by the police authorities to suppress the excitement created by the alleged kidnapping cases were wholly inexpedient, and served merely to intensify the alarm. Whenever a complaint was made to the police by the unfortunate victim, the story was immediately discredited without inquiry. The inevitable result was that the people took the law into their own hands. Many of the kidnapping cases were doubtless mythical, but others were genuine and should have caused the police to look into the matter in all seriousness.

Amrita Bazar Patrika, 28th Aug. 1906.

Ibid.

1279. The *Hindoo Patriot* has no grounds for believing that kidnapping is systematically going on in Calcutta. It is true that the disappearance of certain persons has been brought to light, but it is equally true that some have reappeared, while others have been traced to their native villages. The kidnapping theory has been started by irresponsible journals by way of creating a sensation, and the police should be vigilant and do their best to allay the alarm.

Hindoo Patriot, 31st Aug. 1906.

Ibid.

(b)—*Working of the Courts.*

1280. A correspondent writes to the *Times of Assam* complaining of the conduct of the Sub-Deputy Collector of the Gauhati circle, who is oppressing the peasantry by his heartless method of deciding mutation or *namsari* cases. Great inconvenience is caused by his fixing on the present important season of rice transplantation for the hearing of such cases, and on ordering the parties to come to Gauhati he dismisses, after several postponements, almost all cases, under various pretexts.

Times of Assam, 25th Aug. 1906.

Complaint against a Sub-Deputy Collector.

1281. The evidence elicited during the trial in the Darjeeling murder case proves, says the *Indian Mirror*, that Dharam Singh was a victim of police conspiracy and he would have been put to death but for the High Court. This is not the first instance of its kind, and the Hon'ble Mr. Carlyle will doubtless deal with the authors of the conspiracy so strongly as to make an example of them.

Indian Mirror, 29th Aug. 1906.

The Darjeeling murder case.

1282. It is palpably clear, writes the *Amrita Bazar Patrika*, that Bengal is at present in a state of interregnum, for had there been a *ruler* in the province, the Darjeeling murder case would never have been suppressed in such a manner. The silence of the Anglo-Indian Press is indeed wonderful when it is remembered that an Englishman was the victim.

Amrita Bazar Patrika, 5th Sept. 1906.

Ibid.

1283. The *Hindoo Patriot* writes that if the finding of the High Court in the Darjeeling murder case is correct, then the real culprit or culprits are still at large. Similarly in the Puri murder case, which has just been decided, the real murderer would also appear to be at large. These two cases furnish a curious commentary on the efficiency of the police, and point to the urgent necessity of strengthening and reconstituting the investigating staff. If every murder case worked up by the police is to fail in this way, what sense of security can the public enjoy? A vigorous inquiry should be set on foot to trace the real offender.

Hindoo Patriot, 31st Aug. 1906.

The Puri murder case.

AMRITA BAZAR PATRIKA, 1st Sept. 1906.

The Puri murder case.

1284. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* thinks it would be a waste of ink and paper to prove that there has been the usual failure of justice in the Puri murder case—a case of European *versus* native. The failure is too obvious. It is proved that the deceased did not die by his own hand. Therefore he was murdered, and there are two witnesses who deposed to the accused John Smith having committed the deed. How have the depositions of these two witnesses been reported? Further, why should these two witnesses have falsely charged the accused? As for the *alibi* the accused tried to establish, it was worthless, but nevertheless the result has been acquittal! The journal characterises the judgment as weak, and has no doubt, especially after the Standing Counsel's presentment of facts, that John Smith was the real murderer.

TELEGRAPH, 1st Sept. 1906.

Ibid.

1285. Commenting on the unsatisfactory termination of the Puri murder case, the *Telegraph* writes that the evidence of Pali, the wife of the deceased, was on the whole consistent. Nevertheless it was discarded, although no reason can be assigned as to why she should falsely charge John Smith, the accused. It remains a fact, however, that a native has been murdered. Who is the real murderer, and whose business is it to find him?

AMRITA BAZAR PATRIKA, 1st Sept. 1906.

The Khargpur outrage case.

1286. In voicing the prevailing belief that the Madrassi girl, Suja Panna, was actually raped, and that the Midnapore authorities have failed to bring the offender to justice, the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* appeals to the Hon'ble Mr. Slacke to look into the matter. In the meantime the public should move the Government and do all in their power to secure a conviction.

(*d*)—*Education.*

EAST, 26th Aug. 1906.

The Ranchi College scheme.

1287. The *East* disapproves of the tone of the Government of India's letter rejecting the Ranchi College scheme, and considers it a great mistake on the part of the Supreme and Home Governments to lower the Local Government in popular estimation. Such action, while being detrimental to the good administration of the country and the vital interests of the people, gives a premium to the opprobrium which the authorities have of late been exposed to.

BENGALEE, 31st Aug. 1906.

The massacre of the innocents.

1288. The *Bengalee* styles the abnormal percentage of failures at the last Entrance Examination a terrible massacre of innocents, and hopes that the Committee appointed to enquire into the matter will see that justice is not denied the plucked candidates on the ground that such a procedure will be highly inconvenient.

The doctrine of "settled fact" has proved harmful enough in politics, and should not be tolerated in other matters.

The journal suggests that a re-examination be held immediately for those who intend studying further, so that the passed students may form the first-year class at once.

The instructions issued by the Head Examiner in English involved very grave injustice to the candidates, and it is proposed that they be written out in future and approved of by the Syndicate and, if possible, subjected to public criticism.

The appointment as Entrance Examiner of a candidate for the B. A. Examination is also deprecated, for there is nothing to prevent Indians being selected when suitable Europeans are not forthcoming.

BENGALEE, 1st Sept. 1906.

A plea for female education.

1289. A correspondent of the *Bengalee* draws attention to the fact that no provision whatever has been made for female education in the scheme advocated by the National Council of Education.

This important question, affecting one-half of the nation, seems utterly neglected and ignored. It deserves to be considered by the Council.

(*e*)—*Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration.*

BENGALEE, 1st Sept. 1906.

A municipal complaint.

1290. The *Bengalee* publishes a letter addressed to the Municipal Commissioner, Ward No. XX, by some of his constituents, drawing attention to the scandalous

neglect of Tantee Bagan Road and its drains. Traffic is almost impossible, particularly after a shower of rain, while the drains, which are silted up, choked, and hardly ever flushed, have become a veritable source of danger to human life.

(g)—Railways and Communications, including Canals and Irrigation.

1291. Cases of outrage on Indian ladies travelling on railways have become so frequent that the *Indian Mirror* urges the Indian community to take every active measure at once to ensure the absolute safety of their daughters, sisters, and mothers. It is regrettable that exemplary punishment has never been awarded. Indignation meetings should be held all over the country, and the Railway Board should give the matter their serious attention. Such offences in America are dealt with by Lynch law, but the Indians are too peaceful and law-abiding to follow the example.

Outrage on Indian ladies.

INDIAN MIRROR, 26th Aug. 1906.

1292. The *Bengalee* warns the railway authorities that if they desire to terminate the present turmoil and trouble they should not treat the Railway Union with contempt. The Union can exist independently of the Railway Company, and has shown its strength by mustering 15,000 workmen at its meetings.

Railway Union.

BENGALEE, 31st Aug. 1906.

The Indian staff want nothing but justice and fair play, and they are resolved to get it.

1293. From the published reports on the Jamalpur disturbance, the *Hindoo Patriot* gathers that the railway workmen were in an excitable state and were throwing missiles about indiscriminately. If this is so, it is held that the firing of a 'shot or two' was not 'wholly unjustifiable,' and that as the wounds inflicted were slight, the incident ought to have been forgotten. This most probably would have been the case had not the mischievous professional agitator intervened and complicated a simple situation. Such interference is severely deprecated by the journal, and the so-called Unions are characterised as organisations for spreading discontent. But the railway authorities have only to be conciliatory to terminate the strike, and the *Patriot* hopes that they will not deal with the question in an uncompromising spirit.

The Jamalpur disturbance.

HINDOO PATRIOT, 31st Aug. 1906.

1294. The *Telegraph* considers that such misrepresentation and arrogance as the *Pioneer* has been guilty of in its account of the Jamalpur disturbance will only serve alienate the people from the Government. 'Does the *Pioneer* actually believe that the railway coolies have no grievances against the Company? Does our contemporary mean to say that the firing at and wounding of the poor coolies count for nothing? Coolies are coolies: black beasts they are, always to be kept under foot, crushed, crumpled, shot at, kicked at by white men, it is not? But the coolies are human beasts and know when and how to turn round. We say no more now. We ask our readers to wait and expect.'

Ibid.

TELEGRAPH, 1st Sept. 1906

1295. *New India* writes that the situation at Jamalpur has assumed an extremely ugly aspect. As far as can be ascertained, six coolies were wounded, of whom only four have made their depositions before the police. No trace can be obtained of the remaining two. It is believed that they were seriously wounded, and their mysterious disappearance has intensified the prevailing excitement and indignation. When will the railway authorities learn to appreciate the value of a conciliatory policy? The workmen were within their rights in refusing to work overtime. Why, then, were they shot at? Merely to prevent them from attending the meeting of the Union? Repentance for this rash act would now be unprofitable, as the workmen have felt the strength of unity and mean to use it.

Ibid.

NEW INDIA, 1st Sept. 1906.

1296. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* writes that no less than 14,000 railway workmen of Jamalpur are in a state of the greatest possible excitement owing to the recent outrage and have struck work. These strikers, says the journal, show a spirit of unrest, and a spirit of unrest indicates bad rule. Let the authorities take heed and do what is required to establish an era of peace and contentment.

Ibid.

AMRITA BAZAR PATRIKA, 3rd. Sept. 1906.

BANDE MATARAM, 6th Sept. 1906.

1297. *Bande Mataram* writes that the Anglo-Indian journals have persistently attempted to obscure the real facts of the Jamalpur disturbance by charging the workmen with rioting, prior to their being fired upon. Their version of the occurrence has varied with each telling, but disinterested accounts show that the workmen were not the aggressors. Criminal cases have, as usual, been instituted, but the victims can obtain no redress. The reason is obvious—the aggressors are Europeans.

The Jamalpur disturbance.

(*h*)—*General.*

TELEGRAPH, 1st Sept. 1906.

1298. The *Telegraph* earnestly hopes that the Secretary of State will appoint Sir Andrew Fraser to the old vacant seat on the India Council and so relieve Bengal of his presence.

Sir Andrew Fraser.

BENGALEE, 1st Sept. 1906.

1299. A correspondent writes to the *Bengalee* complaining of the conduct of the Museum authorities in refusing to allow Indians in their national dress to enter the hall containing the collections for the Victoria Memorial Hall.

An invidious distinction.

Such an invidious distinction in a public place should not be allowed, especially as Indians have subscribed equally or rather more than the sahebs on behalf of the Victoria Memorial Hall.

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

INDIAN EMPIRE, 28th Aug. 1906.

1300. Referring to an article in the *West Coast Spectator* regarding the ill-treatment received by the present Rani of Coorg at the hands of the British Government, the *Indian Empire* strongly criticises such conduct and considers that it will bring eternal disgrace on the Government and prejudice their best interests.

A Rani in distress.

The Raja of Coorg, who helped the British in their struggle with Tippu Sultan, was deposed on a flimsy charge of misgovernment and his large territory annexed to the British Raj. His monthly pittance of Rs. 5,000 was reduced to Rs. 3,000, and stopped after his death. Two members of his family are said to have committed suicide on account of the harsh treatment to which they were subjected by the Government Agent. The Raja's sister suffered similarly and had her own fortune of 30 lakhs confiscated in addition to the vast treasure of the Royal family.

The Government bound themselves by an agreement to pay interest on the trust money, but they cannot find their way to pay the last member of the house more than Rs. 50 a month.

V.—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

HINDOO PATRIOT, 4th Sept. 1906.

1301. In view of the high prices prevailing, the *Hindoo Patriot* pleads that it is absolutely necessary to consider the unfortunate position of those Government servants who are drawing salaries under Rs. 50 a month. The majority have a large number of persons dependent on them, and when rice alone is selling at Rs. 8 a maund, to say nothing of other commodities which have gone up proportionately, how is it possible for them to live? The *Patriot* asks Lord Minto and the heads of Local Governments to consider the matter in a sympathetic spirit, and to come to the rescue of the poorer paid clerks.

Grain compensation allowance.

BEHAREE, 30th Aug. 1906.

1302. A correspondent writes to the *Bengalee* complaining of the great distress prevailing at Brahmanbaria owing to the unusual rise of water which has submerged the bazar and almost all the roads, and completely destroyed the standing crops. The Subdivisional Officer, Mr. Scroope, instead of exhibiting any sympathy, has prevented vendors from sitting on the District Board roadside near the Court, where formerly shopkeepers were allowed to erect temporary sheds for the sale of the necessaries of life. It is to be hoped that, in view of the floods, Mr. Scroope will reconsider his order.

Distress at Brahmanbaria.

1303. Commenting upon the acute sufferings of the poor people in consequence of famine and flood, the *Indian Mirror* observes that the help extended by the Government is most inadequate. Relief works affect only a very small number, while those who from their social position cannot work as coolies or menial labourers, prefer silent suffering and slow death to begging for a morsel of food. The Lieutenant-Governor is urged to form in all districts and subdivisions organisations including a large element of non-official local men to extend help to poor respectable families who are in urgent need.

Scarcity in the two Bengals.

Indian Mirror, 30th Aug. 1906.

The Government and the people will have to consider whether they should allow a free and unlimited export of food-grains from the country, and whether the agricultural population should abandon the cultivation of paddy in favour of jute. The recurrence or otherwise of widespread scarcity depends upon a satisfactory solution of these problems.

1304. The *Bengalee* appeals to the Sanitary Commissioner of Bengal to effect the immediate restoration of the proper drainage of the country round about Simultolah, as the binding up of the natural water-courses by some land-owners has resulted in the outbreak of small-pox in an epidemic form.

Small-pox at Simultolah.

Bengalee, 31st Aug. 1906.

1305. In its next article on the impending famine, the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* draws the serious attention of Government to several important duties it is called upon to discharge. First and foremost, relief works must be opened for those who are able to undertake manual labour, and gratuitous relief given to the many who are not. This is the stereotyped procedure and it utility admits of no discussion. Secondly, the stock of rice in the country is exceptionally low, and it is for the Government to avert disaster by inducing merchants to import rice, wheat, barley, &c, in as large a quantity as possible. Thirdly, it is hardly necessary to point out that if the cattle are allowed to be decimated by famine and disease, and the *aman* seedlings which have been destroyed by the floods are not replaced, there will be no winter crop, and this means death for half Bengal It is therefore essential that the Government should depute special officers for the purpose of saving cattle and supplying raiyats with fresh seedlings. Lastly, the rules regulating the giving out of *takavi* advances and agricultural loans *must* be greatly relaxed to be of service. There should be less of official procedure and more of a desire to save at this crisis.

The impending famine.

Amrita Bazar Patrika, 1st Sept. 1906.

1306. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika's* Midnapore correspondent wires that the situation in Midnapore is extremely gloomy. Famine is fast getting a hold on the district, and hunger, due to the high prices prevailing, has converted the railway workmen of Kharagpur, numbering ten thousand, into marauders. Whole bazars are being looted by them, and the presence of armed police has been considered expedient in order to stop further plunder. If the exportation of grain is not discontinued, severe distress is apprehended.

Famine in Midnapore—A grim aspect.

Amrita Bazar Patrika, 5th Sept. 1906.

VI.—Miscellaneous.

1307. *New India* asserts that the boycott has a purely political origin. It was the people's reply to the partition, and they are determined to sustain the movement not "until partition is withdrawn," but until they have fully developed their own industries and are able to enter the world-market on equal terms with other nations. Apart from its economic aspect, the boycott affords a very clear indication of the temper of the people. Their ideas are undergoing a radical change, and they appear no longer to be content with the peace of British rule—that peace which does not bring life and vigour, but inertia and death. Such peace is eminently helpful to the perpetuation of a despotic system of government, but for the nation it is a slow political poison. This poison would have done its work of perfect emasculation had not the Government become repressive when the nation was yet alive. As repression became more acute, the feeling of irritation deepened and has to-day resulted in a strong and widespread anti-British sentiment. This is the

The political significance of the boycott movement.

New India, 25th Aug. 1906.

real secret of the success of the *swadeshi* and boycott movements. The struggle between the Government and the people has thus commenced and the latter must conquer.

WEEKLY CHRONICLE, 26th Aug. 1906.

1308. Commenting on Mr. Morley's Budget speech, the *Weekly Chronicle* warns the Indians not to be deluded by the "sympathetic amiability" of their rulers, which is so much calculated to make their political servitude smooth and easy. The work of nation-building by the people's own efforts is what they have set before themselves, and the movement does not depend upon the moods of the rulers for its impulse.

Mr. Morley's speech.

The Secretary of State has not stated positively the ideal goal which he could allow India to look to in the matter of self-government, so that the result of his fascinating utterances may be likened to the proverbial mountain in labour.

INDIAN MIRROR, 26th Aug. 1906.

1309. The *Indian Mirror* extols Mr. John Morley's action in forcing Sir Bampfylde Fuller to resign, for if the Secretary of State had tolerated his vagaries, illegalities, and high-handed and mischievous rule, he would have been false to the great traditions of his party and cast a slur on its fame.

The Liberal Ministry, Mr. John Morley, and Indian affairs.

The journal thanks the Government of India for rejecting the Ranchi College scheme, as Sir Andrew Fraser was determined to have his own way in the matter, in spite of the numerous protests made by the public.

INDIAN MIRROR, 29th Aug. 1906.

1310. The *Indian Mirror* finds that there are hopeful signs of a general awakening all over the country, and that the whole nation is making a supreme effort to assert itself. This progress will grow more rapid if not opposed, and it is a matter of regret that instead of its being welcomed by the rulers, some narrow-minded and short-sighted Anglo-Indians view it with distrust and jealousy. Their attitude is very hostile. With the help of the Press they are doing their best to stifle the efforts of the Indians towards industrial and political regeneration.

Our present duty.

This hostile element should be taken into account by the patriots, who should be prepared to overcome all opposition that may be offered by it.

INDIAN MIRROR, 31st Aug. 1906.

1311. All Asia, writes the *Indian Mirror*, is now marching in one spirit in the direction of progress and reform, and nothing can arrest the tide of regeneration. India has rightly begun by sending her youths to foreign countries for education, but the older folk who have leisure and money should visit China, Japan, Afghanistan, and Persia, and try to open business and commercial relations with them. This will greatly help the *swadeshi* cause. A body of experts should be sent to the various Asiatic countries to study the industrial problem in all its aspects.

Asia's re-awakening and India's duty.

BENGALEE, 31st Aug. 1906.

1312. Our Anglo-Indian masters and mentors, writes the *Bengalee*, never tire of impressing on us the idea that corruption is a typically oriental vice and comparatively unknown in European countries. John Bull has also flattered himself that, however bad public morals in England might have been a century ago, there has been a great and rapid improvement, and the public service is now free from the taint of corruption. This comfortable notion has, however, been cruelly exploded by the exposures made by the Royal Commission on war stores in South Africa, and corruption is shown to be to-day as much an English as an oriental vice.

An eye-opener for John Bull.

BENGALEE, 31st Aug. 1906.

1313. Commenting on the rumour in East Bengal of the intended resignation of Mr. Savage, Senior Member, Board of Revenue, the *Bengalee* points to him as the one faithful among the faithless, who has elected to follow his fallen chief to retirement and obscurity. It was also rumoured that Mr. Jack would have followed suit, but his excessive love for India prevented him from depriving the country of his incomparable services. He will remain and even defy the Government to dismiss him. Mr. Jack has richly merited dismissal if, as it is believed, he is the anonymous "I. C. S." of the *Pioneer*, for apart from discourtesy and disloyalty to the Secretary of State and the Viceroy, the writer gave publicity to a private communication from Government House, Simla, which should have been treated as strictly confidential.

Who follows Fuller?

1314. The *Bengalee* hopes that the standing orders will be relaxed on the occasion of the coming *Pujas* to enable the salaries for September of the office establishments in public offices being disbursed before the commencement of the holidays. Such a concession will be most opportune and welcome, and its denial will cause undoubted hardship to the large body of hard-worked but poorly paid public servants.

BENGALEE, 1st Sept. 1906.

A seasonable concession.

1315. Learning that one of the vacancies on the Council of the Secretary of State will shortly be filled up, the *Bengalee*, on behalf of the people of India, presses the claims of Mr. Romesh Ch. Dutt, C.I.E. He is pronounced to be the most suitable man for the post, and his appointment will enable Mr. Morley to practically illustrate his interpretation of the Queen's Proclamation.

BENGALEE, 1st Sept. 1906.

The vacancies on the Secretary of State's Council.

The efficiency of the Council will be increased by the introduction of a representative of modern Indian opinion.

1316. Commenting on an article in the *Times* on the appointment of what has now come to be known as Mr. Morley's Committee, the *Bengalee* finds it to be a criticism of a change suggested by the highest executive authority in matters of Indian administration. It is contended that the adoption of Mr. Gokhale's suggestion will establish a regular opposition in India, which, instead of doing any good, will, for want of the sobering influence of office, among the critics, only spread discontent. This argument is, however, untenable, for the Presidents of the Congress have shown themselves to be sober in their demands, as they fully recognise that they have momentous interests to serve and can gain nothing by being immoderate.

BENGALEE, 1st Sept. 1906.

The *Times* on Indian affairs.

Perfect equality between the Indian and the Englishman is the only condition of a satisfactory settlement. The recommendations now proposed will effect a temporary compromise, but not satisfy the popular party.

1317. The *Indian Mirror* points to the fact that the political outlook throughout India has assumed a gloomy aspect and demands the serious attention of the rulers. The kidnapping scare in Calcutta seems to have been got up by some clever brain for mischievous purposes, but it is dangerous to excite the passions of the ignorant classes. In addition to this state of lawlessness, there have been serious disturbances among the railway workmen at Jamalpur, some of whom have been injured by gun-shots in the *fracas* with the European employés. These disturbances are ascribed to the Railway Union meeting called by a Muhammedan gentleman from Calcutta, who was not wise enough to take steps to prevent the men from resorting to violent and unlawful acts. Those connected with Railway Unions should do or say nothing which might lead to strikes and disturbances, as the Union is intended for peace-making between the railway and its employés.

INDIAN MIRROR, 1st Sept. 1906.

Clouds gathering fast—Political outlook serious—What is the remedy?

The public speakers and writers, both Indian and Anglo-Indian, should do their utmost to lessen the bitterness of racial feeling and bring about a better understanding between the Government and the people. If India is governed on the same lines as the Colonies, England will find all her administrative difficulties at an end.

1318. Referring to the killing of a number of cows by the military authorities on a public road and near a Hindu temple at Subathu in the Punjab, the *Indian Mirror* is indignant at the disregard shown to the religious feelings of the local Hindus. The Viceroy, the Commander-in-Chief, the Lieutenant-Governor, and the Deputy Commissioner were asked by wire to interfere, but although the station is only 23 miles from Simla, the orders stopping the horrible butchery came too late. No grosser outrage could have been done to the Hindu feeling, and a searching enquiry should be made into the conduct of the local military authorities. The mischief caused by the story of the greased cartridge can never be forgotten, and it is not known what developments an affair like this may not give rise to, unless prompt measures are taken to reassure the minds of the Hindu public.

INDIAN MIRROR, 2nd Sept. 1906.

Kine-killing at Subathu, Punjab.

AMRITA BAZAR PATRIKA, 4th Sept. 1906.

Mr. Bryan's article on India.

1319. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* considers that Mr. Bryan's article on India should be distributed broadcast among the people of England with a view to enlightening the vast majority, whose ignorance permits them to think that India is flourishing under British rule. Of the three political parties in England, two are convinced that the Indians are governed on illiberal principles. It is the third and largest party, the Conservatives, who have yet to be convinced.

AMRITA BAZAR PATRIKA, 4th Sept. 1906.

Musalman meetings.

1320. As there is to-day practically an interregnum in Bengal, the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* urges the Viceroy to enquire into the genuineness of the so-called Musalman meetings which are being persistently referred to in the Anglo-Indian Press, and to wire the real situation home, in order to expose the misrepresentations that are being published by the Tory papers. The alleged Muhammadan unrest in the new Province at Sir Bampfylde Fuller's resignation is pure deception, and the fraud should be exposed.

AMRITA BAZAR PATRIKA, 5th Sept. 1906.

The revival of the *panchayet* system.

1321. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* writes that if the Indians could only revive their decayed industries and re-establish the *panchayet* system, they would not only become the happiest but the freest people on the earth, despite the iron despotism of a bureaucratic Government. The rehabilitation of the industries may not be quite within the power of the people, but the introduction of the *panchayet* system is, and if the people would only agree to re-establish the latter, their happiness would be ensured, as litigation is eating into the very vitals of the country.

AMRITA BAZAR PATRIKA, 5th Sept. 1906.

Babu Surendra Nath Banerji's coronation.

1322. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* makes a spirited attack on Babu Surendra Nath Banerji in connection with the coronation affair, and regards his explanation of this extraordinary incident as misleading and incorrect. Instead of attempting to explain his conduct, the *Patrika* thinks that Babu Surendra Nath owes it to his aggrieved countrymen to acknowledge his mistake. He has done much to shock the Hindu community by posing as a national hero, a messiah, and an *avatar*, but this latest indiscretion of his is too glaring not to call down upon him the wrath of all Europeans and Indians.

AMRITA BAZAR PATRIKA, 6th Sept. 1906.

The *swadeshi* movement.

1323. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* reminds those who are yet disposed to purchase foreign goods, that the revival of home industries is a question of life and death. A poor nation is necessarily short-lived, and signs are not wanting to show that Indians are fast disappearing merely because of their utter poverty. The resuscitation of the dead industries will lead to the acquirement of wealth, and wealth will save the nation from extinction. But in order to obtain wealth, the people *must* abjure foreign goods. Although it meant the loss of hearth and home, the indigo peasant declared "this hand, *shaheb*, shall not sow indigo again." Much greater sacrifice is expected from the educated Indian, especially when the interests of the motherland are at stake.

OFFICE OF THE INSPR.-GENL. OF POLICE, L. P., WRITERS' BUILDINGS, *The 8th September, 1906.*

F. C. DALY,
Persl. Asst. to the Inspr.-Genl. of Police. L. P.

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